1871-72. (K.R)

File. NO. 8.
Serial. no. 1-16

Subject :- Excess in Inams in Surveyed and unsurveyed Taluks

8(C). 41

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

LR 3-67
" 7-71

1871-72
~~191~~ .
(L. R.)

File No. 8.

Serial Nos. 1-16

Later references.

LR 14-74
" 32-77
" 26-76

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-16.

Part B for

SUBJECT.

Excess in Grants in Surveyed and unsurveyed Talukas.

Index &
D. Nayamma

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

1871

Enclosures No. 2

1871-2

No. 82

Forward to the Surveyor General for information & the necessary instructions to be issued

Transmitted Copies and Reports of the Survey & Settlement Commissioner with his opinion on the proposals therein made in regard to the settlement of Grecos found in Minor Inams in Talooks in which the Survey & Settlement is introduced after completion

Bangalore 4th Dec. 1871

Survey & Settlement Commissioner

From Survey Commissioner No. 33 of 14 Dec. 1871 & Enclosures

Answered, Letter to the Office No. 80 of 30 Dec. 1871

From, No. 1499. of 1871.

Colonel W. C. Anderson

Survey and Settlt. Commr. Mysore

To,

The Secretary to Chief Commr.

for the Government of the

Territories of His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore.

Survey Commissioner's office

Poona 23 December 1871.

Sir,

With reference to the question of Enam exercises it may simplify the discussion of this question if I explain the course which was followed in regard to a similar question in the Bombay Presidency. —

1. Enams were found recorded in the old or Peshwa's accounts in certain values, which were either units of area or of value, I may say almost without

ex.=

exception the latter. —

2. Similarly the total measure of area or of value of the lands of each village was found recorded in the Peshwas accounts. —

3. On the unit in use in the village, whatever it might be, a valuation in coins was ordinarily found placed, and the fact that the unit was always rated at one and the same value in coins in the same village showed that the area was variable, and that the unit was greater or less in area according to the estimated productive quality of the soil. It evidently mattered not what was the precise weight of each coin, so long as the denomination was uniform in a village which was always the case. —

4. For instance a village

was

a Statement of what was called the Rukba and Rukum of each village, the Rukba being the total unit of ancient measurement whether in area or value (almost exclusively the latter) and the Rukum the total ancient assessment or valuation in coins. Having obtained these statements I sent them to the Enam Commissioner to collate them with the ancient records. He returned them to me with any discrepancies noted which sometimes were reconcilable on farther investigation, and sometimes proved irreconcilable. If the difference between the two statements was not much the mean might be taken as the valuation, or if there was such a preponderance of evidence on the side of the Peshwas accounts those

those would be taken as repre-
-senting the valuation. In some
rare cases the Enam commissioner
would return the statements
saying that he had no means
available for checking them,
in which case nothing could
be then done. Such cases were
referred again after a year or
two as sometimes it happened
that Peshwas accounts missing
in the first instance were forth-
-coming afterwards. Thus the
number of ancient units of mea-
-sure of value in each village
was fixed and the value in
rupees of each unit. —

8. As stated in Para 6 the
Enam Commissioner forwarded
to me his certificate in which
was stated the name of the
village, the name of the claimant

the

10. The question soon arose as to what course was to be followed with those numbers which were made part Enam and part Government. I advocated the making the assessment due on the Government portion a charge on the whole number as "Enam Kussur", in accordance with an ancient practice, but Government would not agree to this entirely. It was decided that if any Enamdar refused to hold the part of a Survey number made Government he should be allowed to resign it, in which case it would require to be measured off into a separate No., and the Survey officers were left to select what part of the number they thought fit from which to measure off the area representing the

the portion of the entire number required to be made Government land. —

11. Very few cases indeed occurred in which Enandars refused to continue to hold the portion made Government land, not more than two or three in as many collectorates to the best of my recollection. In the first place land had acquired a value and no Enandar desired to resign the land made subject to payment of land revenue, and he was informed that he would be required to resign it prior to measuring off separately and that the occupancy would be sold by auction, and next he was informed that he would not be allowed to select which part of the number he would

adjacent Government waste land and adjacent Government cultivated land held by the Enamdar it would not be very difficult for him to secure the collusion of the village officers in pointing out as the true Boundaries those which he desired to be laid down. As the resumption of excesses always followed and never preceded the Survey, it is plain that no excesses could escape being investigated by a comparison of the Survey areas with those deducible from the Enam Commissioner's certificate.

13. In 1861, when the Survey of most of the older Districts of the Presidency was complete or nearly so, what is called the Summary Settlement Act or Act II of 1863 was passed. This.

This did away with all in-
-vestigation into title. All
land actually held as Enam
on the date that Act came
into force was confirmed as such
on the payment of "Chouth" or
one fourth of the assessment
over all area so held, with
the optional addition of one
anna on the rupee of assessment-
"Nazzurana" which rendered the
land saleable and obviated any
lapse in default of heirs. Thus
Government obtained five annas
on the rupee of survey assess-
-ment of all Enams the
holders of which accepted these
terms. They were at liberty to
refuse them in which case the
ordinary procedure of enquiry
into title would take place and
the Enamdar would be required
to abide by the decision arrived
at

advantages.

16. I am not clear how far any reliable base in the shape of a record of ancient valuation of the whole village in definite units exists in Mysore on which to convert confirmed Enam grants into modern areas and values.

17. I know that in most of the cases of Talookas in which the survey has gone on hitherto, the so called areas recorded before the survey fluctuated with the area occupied each year, and land which had never been brought into cultivation though arable was excluded from the tale of the area of the village.

18. As pointed out by the Enam Commissioner in the 4th and 5th Paras of his letter No. 33

of the 17th october last the
literal working of Rule XI of
the Mysore Cinam rules
with result in allowing the
Cinamdar to reap the benefit
of all erroneous measurements,
encroachments and fraudulent
occupation of Government land.
For instance admitting that the
number of Kistnaraj Koodoos
each of 3,200 square yards, or
within a fraction 2 6/2 goontas.
each, in a purely dry crop village
is known and recorded as 1,000; &
the occupied area is ascertained
by the survey to be 800 acres,
but only 700 koodoos are recorded
as occupied which strictly should
give an area of only 437.5 acres
462.32 the difference amounting
to encroachment or land not
brought to account, this certainly
would be no extreme case. In
this

almost impossible class of cases and to introduce a farther complication in the way of recovering for Government any portion of its just rights. In the case of ancient Cnams Boundaries mentioned in the grant are very rarely identifiable I might say indeed almost never, and proving uninterrupted enjoyment for 50 years of a certain area of land is a matter simply incapable of reasonable proof. People will be found doubtless to depose to any thing if that is taken as proof, but in the utter absence of permanent Boundaries or the means of identifying any precise tract of land as extending up to a certain point, it must be a simple impossibility to prove uninterrupted enjoyment for

for even half 50 years, though
I have no doubt whatever that if no contest
there would be no want of
assertion to establish enjoy-
ment for any required period.

21. We are not dealing with
an enclosed country like England
where definite land marks have
existed in most situations literally
from time immemorial, but with
an open half occupied country
the enclosed portions of which
consist of patches of garden land
here and there, the remainder con-
sisting of small tracts of rice
lands and open plains partly
dry crop occupied land and partly
Government unoccupied land and
land at present used principally
for grazing, in none of which
do permanent, visible, and un-
disputable Boundaries of
any kind exist previous to the
Survey

Mahratta rule that it was a common practice not to allow a ryot to cultivate Enam land as a subtenant of the Enamdar unless he also cultivated a certain proportion of Government land, the rate of assessment on which was in some cases increased in proportion to the area of Enam land jointly cultivated by the same ryot.

23. In returns which I have obtained from the Amildars I observe in whole Talookas the Enams confirmed in precise accordance with rule X I presume, namely every description of land measured by the survey in accordance with the Boundaries shown by the Enamdar and village officers is confirmed as Enam without any excess whatever

ever being brought to account.

I find this is the case in the following number of villages of the Talookas and in reference to Enams shown below.—

	Villages	Survey assessment of Enams
Kumkoopa	45	333-14
Chittuldroog	59	1,065-4
Nosdroog	49	585-8
Nerioor	35	159-12
	188	2144-6

24. It appears to me that before we can deal properly with excesses or encroachments in Enams, a basis requires to be provided in some means of ascertaining the modern equivalent of the units in which the grants are made in each Talooka or village as the case may be. If we have any certainty that the ancient valuation of the village includes the entire lands

that is at present, in many cases. The point requires the Inam Commissioner's attention, for if the highest Rates rejected by Col. A. are applied as indicated in Mr. Stokes's Minute, few Inams will be resumed but the loss to Govt. must be serious.

This point will be considered by the Inam Commissioner in connection with the question of the adoption of such a measure.

permanent for ever without hope on the part of Government or fear on the part of the Enam- -dar of future resumption. In Mysore, the native state of the future, we are doing the same and depriving the State revenue of any of the hope of gain which under native practice would have occurred from the wholesale resumption which occurred from time to time on the death of a Sovereign. This fear we free the Enamdar from and place his rights under a British guarantee, it would follow therefore that on his part he could have no right to look for better terms at any rate than were granted to British subjects. The liberal view of the question has a reverse, undue liberality to the

Enamdar means illiberality to the State revenues and to the tax payers of the Country on whom making good deficiencies will fall.

28.- The general principles of the Enam rules have been fixed beyond reconsideration but it appears to me that there is room, and indeed an absolute call, for some modification in minor details such as those pointed out in this letter, the tendency of every one of which is to the advantage of the Enamdar and to the disadvantage of the revenues of the State.

Your obedient servant.

Survey and Settlement Commissioner &c. and Dy.ors.

Rec'd 4909.
Rec'd 106.

Deputy Surveyor Office
Camp Veirajendrapett 6th January 1872

To The Offg Asstt Comr in
Coorg

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 33 of the 17th October 1871 forwarding for approval draft proceedings containing rules for the settlement of Excess land in River Islands in the Talcoles described therein, I am desired by the Chief Comr to state that before passing orders on this reference, he would like to be favored with any remarks you may wish to offer on the several points ~~discussed~~ marginally noticed in the ~~accompaniment~~ letter No. 1499 of 23d Dec/71 from the Survey & Settlement Comr which is herewith forwarded in original to be obligingly returned.

I am &c
Offg Dy Surveyor

Offg Dy Surveyor 6/1/72

C
S — 33

Bombay.

No. 4909
106

From

1872.

To The Asst Quarm Commissioner
Of Impore

Dated 12th January

Despatched 17

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 4909
Rev. Dept. No. 106
18

Draft

With reference to letter
No 3304 dated 17th October stating
that Government are passing orders on the
rules for the settlement of
Cess Quarries requests to offer
any remarks he may on the accom-
panying letter from Survey Com-
missioner

From the Asst Quarm Commissioner

No 142

1872.

From The Offg. Asst. Comr.
To The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
Dated 7th
Despatched 10th } Feby
Received 16th
Enclosures No. 1
General No. 123 } 1872
do. }

Has the honor to forward a Memo on the Bhadrajpura Magazine of the Nasirabad Talook, and to solicit the Chief Commr's views thereon.

Offg. Asst. Comr.

Sikh

Disposed of in my Memo. and jo of this date

8/4/72

Dd.

Asst. Comm. -- 6

16th/72.

Memo on the Bhadrápura Magani of the Kavaledurga Talook.

1. An enquiry into the statistics of this Mágani will reveal the extraordinary and anomalous state of the revenue tenures in the Malnád talooks of the Nagar Division. This Mágani is composed of 8 agrahár villages, or abodes of Brahmans, and, instead of being territorially compact as a sub-division of a talook ought to be, these 8 villages are not only apart from each other, but are each surrounded by the lands of other villages, not only of the same talook but of 2 other talooks, *viz.* Nagar and Anantapura. In the heart of some of the villages, moreover, are tracts belonging, according to the paper accounts, to other villages in other Máganís.

2. On a reference to the statement hereto attached, it will be observed that the total bériz of the Mágani amounts to Rs. 15,500-13-1, out of which the demand on the kattagaddé lands, which were retained as Government land in the shásana or grant, amounted to Rs. 1,488-9-6, the actual collection being Rs. 771-7-7. The relinquishments by the agrahárdars up to date amounted to land of the assessment of Rs. 282-15-9, of which Rs. 94-6-7 were now collected from the cultivators of such lands as had since been taken up by Government ryots. Out of the balance of Rs. 13,729-3-10, the assessment on the nashta, or uncultivated waste lands, amounted to Rs. 1,543-7-4, and the demand for jódi was Rs. 6,114-8-6; out of which, however, only Rs. 5,696-5-7 were collected, and the value of the jári ináms amounted to Rs. 6,071-4-0.

3. By a glance at the last column of the statement it will be observed that the Government share of the cultivated and cultivable lands in each village is comparatively small; the percentage of Government lands being as follows:—

	Per Cent.
1. Bháratipura	11·54
2. Virupápura	28·63
3. Triyambakapura	·05
4. Akkalapura	·08
5. Dévalápura	·04
6. Kammuchi	·01
7. Kónandúru	·03
8. Belagódu	·42

Villages containing such a small proportion of Government land would be treated in the Maidán talooks under the ardhamányem rules, and the Government demand would be added to the jódi chargeable on the inám land and a combined quit-rent charged. In the Malnád talooks, however, such large tracts of hill and forest lands, designated * (1) hankalu, (2) hádya and (3) kán, are included in the village boundaries and not shewn in the accounts, so that it would be highly inadvisable to alienate such lands, by making the villages wholly jódi. These hill and forest tracts are now open to all, and I propose to confirm only the existing inám lands (cultivable and cultivated), to retain the Government lands, and the hill and forest tracts, leaving the latter open as usual to the cultivators of the adjoining paddy and garden lands. Such lands will eventually be dealt with by the Survey Department. I would observe that, where large tracts of such lands exist, besides those adjacent and contiguous to the holdings, they are Government lands, and are claimed by none, except the village community generally.

*(1.) Pasture lands, sometimes now cultivated with dry grains.
(2.) Land covered with low brush-wood and trees, from which leaf-manure, firewood and wood for agricultural implements are obtained.
(3.) Contains large forest trees, the sago-palm for toddy, wild pepper, &c.

4. I would go now more minutely into the details of the holdings in these villages. I inspected the kógu or kóvu, (part of the valley or ravine cultivated as paddy or garden

lands) of Kalhalli, a hamlet of the Bhadrápura inám village. It contains 6,200 dáyás of areca land, and 39 kandies, 3 kúdús and 8 padies of paddy or wet land. I may here remark that a dáya is 14 feet square, and the word is used synonymously with "tree," though it contains 3 trees; but one tree is the old one, now yielding a ½ or ¼ crop of areca-nuts, one yielding the full crop (which is alone calculated), and the third the seedling, to replace the second as it becomes older.

5. In the areca gardens there were 3 Government holdings and 7 inám, which are all identifiable and have their boundaries, which consist of channels and large forest trees planted or allowed to grow between the areca palm groves.

The 3 Government wargs are located in this kóvu, but are attached in the paper accounts to 3 different villages, which are located at a distance of 2 to 3 miles from the village of Bhadrápura, in which territorially the wargs are actually situated. These 3 wargs consist of 1,450, 200, and 1,050 dáyas respectively, and in the accounts form a portion of the Government villages of Yedgaddé, Makkikoppa and Nellisúru, which are from 2 to 3 miles off, each located in another Mágani! The first warg of 1,450 dáyas is a complete warg, and is held by one Séshabhat, who resides on the land; so that he, his house, the land and trees are actually located in one village, but are credited in the accounts to another village and another Mágani!

6. The 8 inám agrahár villages composing the Bhadrájpura Mágani, have each a sannad, and all 8 are entered in another general sannad constituting the Mágani, granted by Basappa Náik, who was one of the Rájás of the Kiládi or Ikkéri dynasty, the former rulers of Bednore or Nagar. This Chief ruled from 1697 to 1713, and was the son of the Ráni Chinnamájá, who was the wife of Sómasékharappa Náik and who ruled after the death of her husband from 1685 to 1697. Her husband was the son of the celebrated Sivappa Náik, who recorded the whole of the lands in Nagar and revised the assessment thereon. In the opening and concluding portions of these grants, which are engraved on copper and are borne out by the earliest jári accounts of the Diván Púrnaiya, the following words are used.

"*Bhu*	*dhárm*	*dharma*	*shásana*"
land	gift	charitable	grant

which must be construed into "Grant conveying the charitable gift of *land*."

The express conveyance of the land itself as the inám, its identity and enjoyment up to the present time are fully established in these 8 villages. These sannads convey Rájá- and not Rájá-datta grants, having sprung into existence by the spontaneous acts of the sovereign without the payment of a nazar or present, which was generally obtained from private individuals charitably disposed to found villages and pagodas for the benefit of Brahmans; such grants were called Rájá dattás on account of this interference of a third party.

7. The evidence that these inscriptions furnish, that land and not the mere assignment of its revenue, is incontrovertable, from the clear and unmistakable mention of the words "Bhu," for land; "Gaddé," for rice growing land; "Dáyas," for areca gardens; "Gaddébhatta," for the yield or produce of land; and "Khandi," to denote the extent of the land or the quantity of grain required for sowing it. In the last plate which concludes the gift, it is declared that all that appertains to the land enclosed by the boundary stones therein mentioned, was conveyed in free gift including what was then yielded and what would accrue, without payment of any revenue to the State. From the use of the words "jala" water, "nidhi" mines, "nikshépa" hidden treasure, "páshána" stones and hills, "sasyá" crops, "aranya" jungle, "siddha, sádhya, ágama" and "anágama," (what exists and what would exist), the alienation was complete and refers to land and not to a mere assignment of its revenue, as the Berar Jahagír villages.

8. The copper plates throw light on the origin and subsequent history of the inám villages under consideration. They are stated to have formed a portion of the 60 agrahár villages, which now constitute the major part, if not the whole, of the present agrahár Mágani, and which were granted by the early *Anégondi Chiefs for the support of certain Brahmans and religious institutions on the spot and at Benáres. Bhadráya or Bhadrappa, the founder of the Killádi dynasty, under the name of Gadanna Náik, separated

* Vide the copper Sáshana of Nonabúr.

these villages from the 60 agrahárs, and restored and confirmed them free of tax in A. D. 1550 or thereabouts. Since then and up to the date of the copper shásanas in 1769—70, certain shares, which had lapsed by death or desertion were regarded as the property of the State, and their assessment was shewn in the said sannads as payable to the Palace or Aramané. Subsequent relinquishments and resumptions have since increased the value of the Government lands in these inám villages. Such lands are entered in the accounts as "Katta Shist," or fixed revenue, which is shewn for each in column 8 of the statement, the last column of which mentions the percentage or proportion which the value of the sarkár land bears to that of the inám, varying from ·01 to 28·63.

9. The question for consideration was, as already pointed out, whether these agrahár villages should be treated as whole ináms, merging the revenue from the Government portion of the land into the jódi, or as Government villages confirming to the inámdars their shares as minor ináms in them of the extent and value indicated in the pahani and chittá accounts.

10. I have given my best consideration to the subject, and would have recommended the confirmation of these ináms as whole villages under the ardhamányem rules if they had been situated in the plain country, merging the share of the Government into a fixed jódi. In the absence of a former measurement for these villages, and the local difficulties to contend with by my having no survey party attached to this Department to measure them, I think it is safer and easier to treat the extent and value of each man's share according to accounts, as a minor inám, under a separate or one general title-deed, and to inform them that, after the survey operations are concluded, they would not be charged for the excess in the inám ; but the area ascertained within the limits of each village, waste and cultivated, would be apportioned between the inám and katta shist lands according to their extent or value as recorded in the accounts prepared up to date. The area apportioned as sarkár, according to the foregoing process, including its share of the hankal, hádya and kán lands, to be paid for as assessed by the Survey. I am induced to make this recommendation as the grants clearly shew that the villages and their lands had been assigned. These, as already shewn, are separate and isolated villages, each surrounded by the lands of other villages and of other Máganís, so that the existence of their boundaries cannot be doubted. It is true that the small proportion of Government land is not identifiable ; but here it is not a question of identity of the inám lands, but of the Government land in inám villages! There remains the question to be decided as to ~~whether~~ the hankal, hádya and kán lands, which under the foregoing process may fall to the lot of the inám. I am of opinion, subject of course to correction, that they ought to be treated as inám, since they are conveyed in the sannad and are situated within the limits therein mentioned. The sannads are so very explicit and convey all that which is above and that which is under the surface of the soil to the grantee.

11. By retaining the kattagaddé lands, which were excluded from the grants, and the portions of the inám lands subsequently resigned by some of the shareholders of the agrahárs, we may be considered to have a right to reserve a proportion of the hádya and kán lands for the Government cultivators ; and as such lands are not easily divisible between the Government and the inámdars' ryots, who in reality have hitherto enjoyed such lands, though the inámdars have also had the use for firewood, &c., we can only then confirm as inám the cultivable land (whether cultivated or not) proved to be the inám, and declare all the hádya and kán lands to be available for the use of all *as heretofore*, subject to the operations of the Survey Department ; but the effect of my recommendation to retain the Government lands and therefore declare the hill and forest lands open to all alike, as heretofore, may be considered as directly opposed to the terms of the grants. In which case the Government lands and any proportion of their excess that might be found could be marked off by the Survey Department, and their proportion of the hádya and kán lands also allotted. The Forest Department might also be directed to examine the forest lands of these villages, with the view of leasing such portions as might be deemed advisable to retain, though from what I have seen of them, I do not believe such forests would be found, and that the Survey Department would leave all such lands to the villages.

INAM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CAMP TIRTHAHALLI,
4th January 1872.

ROB. COLE,
Offg. Inám Commissioner.

Statement shewing the whole Bériz, and the Sarkár and Vuttár, &c., of the Bhadrapura Mágani of the Kávaledurga Talook.

Number.	Name of Villages.	Total Bériz.	Deductions.						Balance.	Particulars.				Total Collection as per columns 9-13.	Percentage of Sarkár to Inám, cols 3 and 8.
			Kattagaddé, or lands resumed and kept as Sarkár in the Shásana.		Relinquishment up to date.		Total Government Land.			Nashta.	Jódi.		Jári.		
			Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.			Demand.	Collection.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Eháratípura ...	3,232 6 6	378 13 6	194 13 5	... ...	... ...	378 13 6	194 13 5	2,903 9 0	614 10 4	1,168 5 7	1,024 10 1	1,120 9 1	1,219 7 6	11·54
2	Virupápura ...	2,821 5 7	666 9 6	316 15 2	140 11 7	69 6 5	807 5 1	386 5 7	2,014 0 6	267 1 1	879 9 8	789 6 0	867 5 9	1,175 11 7	28·63
3	Triyambakapura.	2,438 7 3	120 15 6	67 9 3	11 10 0	... ...	132 9 6	67 9 3	2,305 13 9	97 6 1	1,105 3 8	1,067 5 9	1,103 4 0	1,134 15 0	·05
4	Akkalápura ...	1,792 11 6	48 14 10	11 2 2	95 10 5	... ...	144 9 3	11 2 2	1,648 2 3	327 6 7	660 4 6	546 13 3	660 7 2	557 15 5	·08
5	Dévalápura ...	1,723 11 8	83 10 0	0 1 0	... ...	... ...	83 10 0	0 1 0	1,640 1 8	163 13 2	737 14 1	725 8 7	738 6 5	725 9 7	·04
6	Kammuchi ...	640 2 0	9 4 3	9 4 3	... ...	... ...	9 4 3	9 4 3	630 13 9	49 13 5	281 13 1	271 14 2	299 13 3	281 2 5	·01
7	Kónandúru ...	2,481 10 9	43 3 8	40 10 10	34 15 9	25 0 2	78 3 5	65 11 0	2,403 7 4	23 14 8	1,189 12 2	1,179 2 0	1,189 12 6	1,244 13 0	·03
8	Belagódu ...	320 5 10	137 2 3	130 15 6	... ...	... ...	137 2 3	130 15 6	183 3 7	... ...	91 9 9	91 9 9	91 9 10	222 9 3	·42
	Total.....	15,500 13 1	1,488 9 6	771 7 7	282 15 9	94 6 7	1,771 9 3	865 14 2	13,729 3 10	1,543 7 4	6,114 8 6	5,696 5 7	6,071 4 0	6,562 3 9	...

Inam Commissioner's Office,
Camp Tirthahalli, 4*th January* 1872.

ROB. COLE,
Offg. Inám Commissioner.

Submitted to Colonel Anderson Capt. Grant's opinions regarding the Agraharam villages of the Bhudrachalam Magany-
ranges the issue of early instructions for the survey and classification of all Inam villages in Mysore.
The Survey rules being printed and given to Inamdars & left optional with them to introduce or not.
The cost of Survey to be borne by Govt. and Consideration that this cost will soon be met by realizations of local fund cases.
To Secretary with [illegible] 7.3.72 references

J
J. 21

From The Offg. Chief Comr. to the
To The Secretary Chief Commr.
Dated 28th Feby 1872.
Despatched 6th March "
Received 7th Feby 1872.

Enclosures No.
General No. 130 dt. 18.7.1.72.

No.

Submitted for the Chief Comrs. orders copies of certain letters from the Survey Comrs. and Supdt. containing their remarks on the Revenue Officers' Inquiries in the Bhudrachalam Magany Kavalcherla Taluq, with his own remarks

G.K.

To Chief Comr. 7/3/72 J.P.

7.3.72 - Deputy Secy
I entirely concur in the great desirability of Surveys etc. Inam

2nd 22/37

Pilcher under the
direction of the Survey
Gen'l undertaking
to run the Survey
changes on the con-
dition that the Indian
title remains for that
of the boundary lines
it should be effected
clearly to the Indians
that the intervention
of Survey duties kept
strictly within themselves
& that Govt. has neither
intention nor right to
interfere with that object
Inform him that a copy

of this letter has been sent to the Surveyor Gen'l
& Register & Receiver at Chicago
for their information & guidance
Inform Pilcher that Mr Clark
the Surveyor Gen'l has been
directed to run the lines
of the Indian Reserves
& that a copy of his
instructions has been
transmitted to the Register
& Receiver at Chicago
for their information
& guidance
Inform Pilcher that a copy
of his letter has been sent
to the Surveyor Gen'l
& Register & Receiver at Chicago
for their information
& guidance

No. 130

Inam Commissioners Office
Bangalore 28th February 1872

To,

The Secretary to the Chief
Commissioner in Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,

In forwarding for the
Chief Commissioners Consideration
and orders Copy of a letter, No. 229 of
23rd Instant, from the Commissioner
of Revenue Survey and Settlement,
and of its appendage, Conveying
his remarks on my Memo: on
the Bhudrapoor Inagani of the
Kanelidurga Taluk, I have the honor
to state that I would fully Concur
in the views set forth by the
Commissioner & Superintendent of
Revenue Survey, and would urge
the extreme desirability of early
instructions being issued for
the Survey and Classification of
all Inam Villages in the Province.

I.

+ letter No 106 of 19th Feby 1872, from Survey Depot, Survey Comms.

As already pointed out by me, the Inamdars will have no objection as long as the survey rates of assessment are not arbitrarily introduced. I would propose that these rates should be fixed and given to the Inamdars and that it should be left optional with them to introduce them or not.

2. The only question for consideration is as to the costs of the survey of such villages. I would suggest that, with a view of preventing any objections being raised by the Inamdars, the cost should be borne by the Government and consider that it would soon be fully met by the realizations of the local Fund Cesses on those villages.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servt

B. H.

Offg Inam Commr

1-14½

Survey Commrs Office. Mysore
Territory. Camp.
No 229 of 1872. Bangalore 23rd February
1872.

From

Colonel W. C. Anderson,
Survey & Settlement Commrs
Mysore,

To,

The Asst Commissioner of
Mysore.

Sir,

I beg to forward the following remarks on your Memo. on the Bhadrapoor Inaguree of the Kowledroog Taluk.

2. I would strongly advocate the course proposed in the 10th Para of your Memo. If you will give a register laying down all the available information regarding each Inam, and the value of the original grant, and that confirmed by you with the terms, after the land now enjoyed has been ascertained and defined by the Survey, a clear basis will exist for settling the Amount of present

present enjoyment to be recorded at first; and the amount of Excess to be brought under assess- ment, till the present enjoyment is ascertained, defined, & valued by the classification & assess- ment branches there is really no definite basis on which to make any settlement

3. In all cases where Govern- ment have any direct rights over land in any village, that village should in my opinion be surveyed. And similarly, no ryot holding directly under Government should, by any of the arrangements of your Department, be made the sub-tenant of an Inamdar.

4. Copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey on the above subject is appended.

I have the honor &c.
(Sd.) W. C. Anderson.
Survey & Settlement Com- missioner.
Bombay.

e. p

have suspended survey operations in three villages of the Amunth=poor Taluk, as per margin in which the Government share may exceedingly small should it be decided that as a fixed rule, villages in which Government had any share of the cultivated or waste lands, shall be surveyed, will at once resume operations in the villages of Amunthpoor just applied.

1. Gowja
2. Kunoor
3. Kaguntee.

I have &c.
Lieut. L. P. Grant.
Supdt. Rev. Survey.

"True Copy."
Lieut W. C. Anderson.
Survey & Settlement Commissr. Mysore.

True Copies.
Asst. Secy.
Offg Secy Govt Commr.

I
I-21.

From 1872. No 5935
131

To Hon Secy to Govt

Dated 11th Oct 1872
Despatched
Received

Madras

Enclosures No.

General No. 5935
No 131
1872/73

In reply to letter
No 130 of the 28th Ultimo
Conveying instructions
on the desirability
of bringing all Inam
Villages under the
operations of the
Survey.

Form 181

Form No.

Dated

Registered

Received

Enclosures No.

Entered No. _____

18 } No

B: 5935

Rev: 131

317

H. Q. C. Office
Baugalore 11. March 72

To,
The Asst Commr
Mysore

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 130 of the 28th ultimo, forwarding copy of letter from the Survey and Settlement Commr with its enclosure, conveying his remarks on your proposals in the Bhudrapur Pargana of the Kuvelidurga talook, I am directed to state that the Chief Commr entirely concurs in the great desirability of bringing all Inam villages under the operations of the Survey, the Govt undertaking to bear the Survey charges in the Circuit that the Inamdar arranges for the fixing of the boundary marks.

2. The Chief Commr desires that it may be explained clearly to the Inamdars that the introduction of Survey rates into their villages is entirely optional with them, and that Govt has neither the intention nor the wish to interfere with that object.

3. I am directed to intimate that a copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commr with a request that he will arrange with you for giving effect to the measure

measure as may be found
convenient. The Chief Engineer
quite concurs in the opinion ex-
pressed in the latter part of para
3 of Colonel Anderson's letter.

Yours &c

11/3/72.

H. 5936

D 1240.

Copy of the above is forwarded
to the Treasury and Settlement Compts
Income Taxes Branch, to which is referred,
with reference
to para 3, to arrange with the Treasury
Compts for giving effect to the measure
therein referred to.

By order

E Dwyer

No 143

To.

Inam Commissioner's Office
Camp
dated 28th Febr. 1872

The Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore

Sir,

In reply to your No. 4909/106 of 6th Jan. 1/72, I have the honor to offer the following remarks on the letter from the Commissioner of Revenue Survey and Settlements, No. 1499 of the 23d December last, relative to the excess found in Inams in this Province.

with the turned

2 Colonel Anderson's letter under reference appears to have been based upon imperfect information of our Proceedure and of facts as regards the results attained under the head of excess in the marginally noted talooks, and it contains, I regret to say, a sweeping condemnation of the principle of the Land Inam Rule XI and the draft Proceedings containing practical directions for its application.

× Hurihar
Davangere
Kankuppa
Chitaldroog
Hosdurga
Heriour

3 The Chief Commissioner is aware, that

that our Rule XI was taken from the Madras Manual Code, in which Presidency it was fully discussed and sanctioned by the Home Government. In submitting Colonel Clerk's draft Manual Rules for Mysore for sanction, Mr. Bowring, the late Chief Commissioner, fully explained* the objections taken by Colonel Anderson to Rule XI in particular, and the suggestions be made for the treatment of cases in Manuals. The Government of India and the Secretary of State sanctioned† the Rule in question as originally proposed, and considered that it was equitable in principle and just to the Government and the Inamdar.

* letter No 5480 of the 148 28th December 1867 to the Govt of India

† No 1022 of the 21st April 1868 from the Govt of India State Secy's despatch No 56 dated 30th July 1868 received with the Chief Commrs Secretary's No 3788 of 14th 765 September 68

4. My object in submitting the draft Proceedings forming the subject of this correspondence, was to enable the Chief Commissioner to see that I have correctly grasped the principle & that there are accounts in the Huzoor Duftur and district records for a practical Administration of the Rule in question.

5. The paras 1 to 5 of the Survey

Commissioner's

calculation, it is not now our business to enquire. As all lands, Inam as well as Circar, were estimated only as so many Kristnaraj candies, without actual measurement, it is nothing but fair that the Inam should be converted into the same number of acres that the Government land represented also by the same measure is now found to be in extent by the Survey Operations. Hence the necessity for a rule of the kind as No. XI of the Mysore Inam Code, or the one cited by Coll. Anderson in the paras of his letter above adverted to.

9 As regards the modus operandi described by Coll. Anderson in his letter, I may be permitted to submit that it is anything but simple and expeditious besides being impracticable in Mysore. The Inamdar would have to attend a number of Cutcheries before he could get a title deed and know the demand upon his Inam, even after a number of years after the Inam and Survey Operations may have concluded, and depending

at

at the same time, almost, if not wholly, upon the tender mercies of irresponsible Désapondyas and Désaencarries for a favorable return of the extent of his Inam from their duftar. The Govern= =ment, in the meantime, loses the bene= =fit of the quitrent upon the Inam and the full assessment upon the net excess. Even supposing that we could adopt the Bombay course in Mysore and place implicit reliance upon the records in the possession of Désapon= =dyas &c., we have no such data to go by. The offices of Désapondya Désaen= =carie and Nadigs &c. were abolished by Hyder and Tippu in Mysore, and some of the people bearing that name now hold a portion of the former re= =sumed lands renewed to them by Dewan Poorniah on a Jodi almost equal to the full assessment for their maintenance as subsistence grants. Except in a few instances in which some of them have become Village or Hagany Shanbogues, I do not know how far we can rely upon the accounts,

if

if any, from the descendants of the holders of these extinct offices, or can compel their attendance, and enforce the production of their records.

10 Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that what has hitherto been done under the authority of the late Chief Commissioner may be adopted with the few modifications and additions which I propose to make to the draft Proceedings under reference. For ready comprehension and reference, I submit a summary of the existing rules for the treatment of excess in Inams.

11. All Inams, the actual measurement of which was given in the Pymaish of 1806, were confirmed upon the extent therein found on 1/8 cent rent. Any excess above it and its 10 percent, was charged with the full survey assessment. This, I believe, the Survey Commissioner is not aware of. As these Inams were originally measured and not simply credited with a Thor Buzurg or conjectural area, the incidence of the rate of excess, which was found to exist in the Government land of the village

Village from the present Survey area being larger than the Akshi a Pymaish extent of 1806, was denied by Coll Clerke.

12. For a like reason all Chór Inams were confirmed upon the extent recorded in a former measurement account, on ½ quit rent, and the excess above its 10 per cent, was charged with the full Survey Assessment.

13. The same was done in the case of Inams falling under Rule XVIII, where their actual extent was mentioned in the Summud or accounts, or that the grant was made as so many definite Pistuaraj Candies. The benefit of the rate of excess in the Government land of the Village, was declined to the holders of such Inams.

14. In the Surveyed Talooks in the case of Chór Inams where no previous measurement account was available, their Survey area was confirmed on one half of their assessment, which yielded a much larger revenue under our Rules than what it would under the Bombay Summary Settlement, in which the Inam, was confirmed on Same as in the Rupee. It is only when the Inams

were

were not measured but their reputed extent in the Beerpary Candies was recorded that we followed the course laid down in the Inam Commissioner's Proceedings No 9 & 13 of 1868, which were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Secretary's letter No. 1627/31 of June 1868.

15. The former area of the Village, either from the old Zameen Jhadtees or the Akshia Pymaish of 1806, was recorded with particulars as to wet Garden and dry, the present survey area also was put down likewise at the head of the Register, an equivalent of the old Candy of each of the description of land was calculated, showing the rate of the increase with and without the uncultivable lands and the Village sites. According as the scale happened to be fair, both to the interests of the Government and the Inamdar, the Inam was converted into acres and the net excess, after deducting the usual 10 percent allowance, was charged with the full survey assessment.

Vide some of the registers of the survey Talooks of the Chittledroog District —

16 One objection which may be raised and which is only apparently fatal, is that the above accounts only represented the

the area and value of the lands of the Village, which were then under cultivation; and that the present Survey extent and valuation is of the whole Village, and that the Ryotwar gets the advantage therefore of a large increase of extent as the equivalent of the former old measure, and that the Government does not get the benefit of the excess land in his holding. In para 18 of his letter, Coll Anderson has taken hold of this objection and points out with great force the way in which the Ryotwar is allowed to count 1-10-¼ acres as the equivalent of an old Coodow of land instead of 26½ goontas or .66 acre only. In the illustration he has given viz 1000 K coodows as the total area of the Village, he has put down 700 coodows as the occupied land, which the survey have measured and found to be 800 acres. When we are satisfied that the cultivated and cultivable land of the Village now represented in the Survey Acres, was estimated in the old accounts by 700 Beejvary Coodows, I do not see the injustice of 1 coodow being considered as an equivalent of 1⅛ of an acre, and the excess

above it and its 10 per cent charged with the full Survey assessment. The principle is that 700 coodows of occupied land in the former accounts has been ascertained by actual measurement to be 800 acres, and it is but fair and equitable that when 1 coodow of Govt. land was converted into 1 1/7 of an acre, the Inamdar should be allowed the same benefit. It does not stand to reason and common Justice that the excess in his land, which is at the same rate as that in the Govt. land, should be considered as a fraudulent acquisition, especially after deducting waste lands and any new lands that have been brought under cultivation since the date of the account from which the former reputed area in Beezvary Candies was taken. The Inamdar should get only 2 6/2 goontas for a coodow, if we are satisfied that the land was originally measured in Krishtnaraj Candies, or that the grant, as the Survey Commissioner was pleased to say, in the last sentence of the same para, was

This is the Character of the Soil which has ~~been~~ cultivated by the 700 Coodows entered as occupied in the former accounts. The area has probably increased -

in Kristnaraj coodows of the length and breadth as it is understood since Dewan Poorniah's time. To meet these two cases, we have laid down the rules explained in paras 11 and 13 of the letter, in which — the Inamdar is only allowed the usual 10 percent allowance. It is only as stated in paras 14 & 15 of this letter where old Inams and Circar lands were estimated in Kristnaraj Coodows, without actual measurement, that a Kristnaraj coadow of Inam is converted into the same number of acres that a Kristnaraj coadow of Government land becomes in Survey acres, after making due deductions on account of waste &c from both sides of the equation, i.e. the estimated area of the land of the Village in Beezwary canvies on one side, and in the present Survey acres on the other.

17 In para 16 of his letter the Survey Commissioner apprehends that we have not any reliable basis, in the shape of a record of ancient valuation of the whole Village in definite units, on which to convert confirmed Inam grants into modern areas and values. In reply I

I have only to invite attention to the Jamma Jhadtee accounts, Akshya Pymaishy registers, & in their absence, the present Pahany accounts, shewing the area of the lands of the village. If we know what the extent by the Pahany accounts is now put down by the survey, we can without any error and fear of including "nalay akh" lands ascertain the present acreage of an estimated Beezvary Candy in the Pahany, which is a more recent account brought upto date.

18. Bearing all these objections in mind Proceedings No 9 & 13 of 1868 were so framed as to reject waste and unassessed lands and to calculate the equivalent of a candy in each of the descriptions of dry, wet & garden, so that the equivalent of a dry candy may not be adopted as the general standard and absorb the excess in the wet and garden Lands. In addition to the full dry assessment upon the land determined on the wet excess, we have charged the full water cess when we found that a dry Land was changed into

into wet or garden under a Government
source of irrigation without payment
or grant from a competent authority.
Under the Bombay Summary settlement
no such scrutiny was I believe made
and I may be permitted to observe that
the inquest suffered and the ryots flourished
at the cost of the State —
19 In the case of the old money valu=
=ation, I donot think that it represented
only the assessment upon cultivated
lands, as Col. Anderson apprehends,
when it is larger and about equal to
the present money valuation which —
happens to be the case very often. The
partition treaty, after the fall of Seringa=
=patam, was based upon the valuation
accounts of the several villages, which for
my pone are available, in the Dufter records,
and which may be regarded in the same
light as the Peishwa's Bereez Jarav Pattees
of the Villages of the Bombay Presidency,
to which reference is very frequently made
by the Survey Commissioner in his letter
under reference. For a Maharatta 'Mar'
we may adopt the Pisharaj Coodow and
for Coimbatore Canteeroy or the Bahadaree Pagoda.

or

or Jaeam. The Rukba is our Jaeam Jhadtee account and Rukeem is our Berezy

Vide Captain Chalmers' Annual Jaemabandy report of the late Chittoor division for the year 1840-41 Pages Nos 7, 25, & 31.

Putty. From the marginal quotations made from the selections from the Mysore Records, I am emboldened to say that there must be Kacha accounts for each Village without which goshwaras or abstracts could not have been drawn up as therein contained.

20. The enclosed statement shews not only that we have charged excess in Inams but also that the results under the operation of our Land Inam Rule was more advantageous to the Government in certain cases than what it would be under the Bombay summary settlement act, even in the case of Jarry Inams enfranchised on 1/8 Quit Rent. As observed before, our settlement is more advantageous to Government in the case of Inams referred to in paras 12 & 14 of this letter.

21. The force of the Survey Commissioner's remark and anticipations of fraud and loss to Government are more applicable to the mode of settlement under the Bombay summary settlement act, in which no enquiry is made as regards the origin and validity of the Inam, its extent and value, what it

was

before and what it is now. An indi=
=vidual who, by the favor of the Shanbogue
or the survey measurer, succeeded in getting
the Circar lands entered as Inam before
the summary settlement, becomes an
Inamdar and gets the land he has fraudu=
=lently obtained on the payment of 5 annas
in the rupee instead of the full assessment.
Under our procedure the Inamdar is required
to file a statement shewing the name,
extent, number and value of his field
with its boundaries. These particulars are
in the first instance certified by the Shanbogue
and the Taluk Sheristadar who attests the
statement; it is then examined by the Assistants
with reference to the entries in the former accounts
as regards extent and value. The position
of the Inam is defined in some of the old
and recent measurement accounts and
in the Pahanies and Chittas of the Village.
Under these circumstances it would be difficult
to extend the Inam fraudulently change
its site from bad to good land, even if the
Inamdar is viciously inclined. Whatever
fraud has been committed it must
have been done long ago and not under
the present increased vigilant inspection
and when lands have increased in value
and when a ryot considers that his property
in Government land is more secure and
would not, — whatever may be the bait thrown,
consent to his Government land being fraudulently
treated as a portion of the Inam.

Even

5 Even if an Inamdar does commit all these frauds, he will be charged under our Rules, though I may observe that excess in Inams is not due wholly to fraudulent encroachment upon the Government land.

22.

× To Survey Superintendent No. 45 dated 3d November 1868.
From Do. No. 390 dated 26th December 1868.
To Do No 65 dated 25th November 1869.
From Do. No. 100 dated 18th March 1869.

The Marginally noted correspondence with the Survey Superintendent shews at once that an Inamdar who allowed some adjoining waste land to be attached to his Inam at the Survey demarcation complained to this office when charged for it with the full assessment under the excess Rules.

23

× To Secretary No 187 18th May 1868
From Do No 973/14 87 20th May 1868
To Do No 9 dated 22d May 1868
From Do No 1158/17 87 29th May 1868.

With reference to para 10, I have to invite attention to the correspondence noted in the margin in which it was settled that one title deed for the Survey extent should be issued in the Taluk in which the Inam operations are conducted after the Survey settlement, and separate cauboyam Pattas issued for the net excess in those Taluks in which the Survey followed the Inam enquiry. I think this course may be adopted with this difference, that, when the extent of an Inam under Rule XI becomes certain whole Survey numbers and a part of another, the balance portion of the latter may be made also wholly Inam merging the assessment of the Circar portion into the combined

combined Unit Rent. This will not have the effect of shutting out a large portion of the excess as Inam from future revisions of assessment.

24. The excess rule was laid down purposely to meet the objections raised in paras 11 to 13 and to be brought under operation after the survey Settlement is introduced into a Taluk. Before that, the Survey can only demarcate what was pointed out to them as Inam in their demarcation under their own rules, which do not vest them with any authority to enquire into the validity of the whole or portion of the Inam, which is reserved for the Inam Commissioner.

25. With reference to paras 20 & 21 I beg leave to state that the Clause A of the Rule XI was so made with so many conditions as to bar all claim on the score of indefinite boundaries, to evade the imposition of the full assessment upon the excess land in Inams, and not, as understood by the Survey Commissioner, to avoid all enquiry and scrutiny and for the purpose of confirming the extent pointed out by the Inamdar as his Inam, even should there be no objection taken by his neighbouring ryots

Vide cases Nos 64-5 of the Villages of Devanahally & Hallalapura respectively of the Hiriyur Taluk.

26. The condemnation contained in para

Hanikava 414-12-3
Hosangee 244-9-10
Chitlonga 155-2-4
Kanakapa 18-10-6
Herioor 10-9-3
Hosdroog 60-11-7
904-7-9

para 23 is unfounded. The marginal
results shew the excess charged in the
surveyed Talooks in which the Kraun
enquiry followed the survey

Under the Land Kraun Rule
& we have followed the survey
extent and charged the excess
in the manner above described.
The return under the head
of excess was comparatively small
in the Talooks of Hosangee and
Herioor, in which we could hardly
maintain the existing Jodi, where
the survey assessment was less
than the former valuation, I
refer to the marginal correspondence
which shows that we charged
excess and a portion was remitted
by the late Chief Commissioner as
too high.

From Se Jt No 516 dated 16th June 1869.
To Do No 75 dated 25th August 1869
From Do 3338/183 dated 22nd September 1869.
To Do 139 dated 18th February 1870
From Do 5883/306 dated 16th March 1870. Levied Inam
From 1097 dated 15th Sept 1869.
To Do No 29 of 28th September 1869.
From Do 3765/199 dated 16th October 1869.

28. As regards the tax referred to by Colonel
Anderson, a measure of the kind was
necessary in former days. In the adjoining
districts of Adapah & Bellary of Madras,
a similar cess under the name of Kraun
Suffrik was levied under Col. Munro's Kutkum-
-mamah whenever a ryot cultivated Kraun
lands above a certain percentage of the
Government land. This tax was abolished
under the orders of the Government on the conclusion
of the Kraun settlement. The old precaution
was necessary where Kraun was equal to,

or

or more than 50 per cent of the land of the Village and not in Mysore, in which it was not known probably from a comparatively small number of Inams.

29. In conclusion I would remark that the treatment of excess in Inams is indeed a vexed question and could have been disposed of without any difficulty by charging the excess over and above the 10 per cent with the full survey assessment. But there are two fatal objections to the above course in all cases and could only be adopted under the following circumstances.

1st We have not all the Inams originally measured, they were estimated with the Government land in reputed canons of the Beezvary - 2nd That the present survey assessment could have been adopted and the difference between it and the old valuation charged, if the increase in survey assessment was due to the concealed land only and not to enhanced classification of the soil. The best solution of the difficulty is, therefore, to ascertain the rate of excess as explained before and charge the difference with the full assessment under the rules in the manner we have already done.

30. The following additions may be made to the draft Proceedings already submitted. Where the survey valuation is less than the old assessment, no excess to be charged, whatever may be the area

J.S.

If no Jamma Jhada account is to be found, the best and safest course is to take the Pahany numbers of the last year and to ascertain the present area of these numbers from the survey registers and then calculate what an old measure, either in candies, Khadies loobs and dayas is in survey acres, and then convert the Inam acres according to the scale. In the Inaldad Talooks, the question becomes still simpler, as we have Dayas recorded in the old accounts, which is a unit of a square measure and not a measure of capacity, as the Kandies are in which the wet lands were estimated. In determining excess in Inams in the Inaldad we may give the Inamdar the benefit of the excess in the Kogoo or valley, or in the Burg in which the Inam is situated

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obed.t Servant.

Offg: Inam Commissioner

Statement referred to in para 20

General Number	Taloks	Villages.	No of Cawies on the Survey Plan	Particulars of the old disputed & the present survey area of the village, with or without Boundaries: Description	Old disputed Area.	Survey Area	Ascertained Quantity of the old disputed Area in acres.	Description	Particulars of the former & present Extent of Assessment of Inam operated upon. As per old Account: Candies	Assessment	Acres	As per Survey: A
					as per acct of Pahani of 1855 akadies				Kudoos			
1	Harihara	Vaderbasava pura	1	Dry	1896 1/16	728.43	0.38	Dry	K 3 3/4	8 1-6-8	20.73	13
2	"	Koojinagoondu	1	Dry	1466 1/8	451.90	0.31	Dry	" 3 "	3-12-6	14.55	17
3	"	Nindadagutte	1	Dry Wet Garden	3411 " 26 3/8	945.71 2.96 1.52	0.27 " 0.15	Dry	" 3 3/4 "	" 15-2	12.73	8
4	"	Byggondanahutte	1	Dry	1419 9/16	483.80	0.34	Dry	" 3 "	3-12-6	25.85	8
5	"	Koombloor	2	Dry. Garden Wet	859 3/4 27/8 "	243.45 8.02 4.13	0.28 0.46 "	Dry.	" 6 "	" 15-2	15.23	12
6	Chikuldroog	Hotarumsapoora	1	Dry	As per Chitta of 1832/33 K. K. 5		Per Cowdoo					
					25.6 4 3/4	657.42	1.29	Dry	1-18-3 1/4	26-2-11	34.35	26
7	"	Goottimadoo	1	Dry	40-6-5	418.08	0.52	Dry	2-7 3/4 "	26-2-11	61.85	20
8	Kana Koopa	Kunigulcutte	1	Dry	Cumlee acct of 1836 K. K. 5							
					20-11-4	319.62	0.77	Dry	" 18 1/8 "	7-9 "	38.40	9
9	"	Goorroosidapoora	5	Dry Wet Garden	164-11-4 14-14-6 " " "	1405.82 7.02 62.25	0.43 0.23	Dry	" 7 7	2-9-11	10.18	2
					As per Chittas of 1832							
10	Davengere	Rodagunoor	4	Dry Wet Garden	81-13-4 92-17 " 6-5 "	2652.47 271.68 123.02	1.62 0.14 0.90	Wet	" 4 "	3-12-6	1.65	8
11	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	Wet	" 4 "	3-12-6	1.73	9
12	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	Wet	" 4 1/4 "	4-8-2	1.70	9
13	Heryoor	Dhurmapoora	5	Written for comparison Dry Wet Garden	As per Shekaya Byrady 80-8 1/2 " 28-7 1/4 " " " "	2672.40 62.33 129.95	1.66 0.34	Wet	" 11-7 1/4	8-11-8	2.15	7
14	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	Wet	" 12-4 1/2	3-6-2	2.23	7
15	"	"	11	"	"	"	"	Wet	" 8 "	8-11-7	2.68	9

Inam Commissioners Office
28th July 1872

Excess the Survey	Net Excess Extent	Net Excess Account	Old Judi.	Combined Cost Recd.	Under the Bombay Act of Cumdy	Differences in favour under this Rule.	Remarks.
...-...	10-28	6-6-9	"	7-"-"	4-1-"	2-15-"	It will be apparent from the last Column that, whether our system is faulty or not, the results
...-...	7-73	9-"-"	"	9-"-"	5-5-"	3-11-"	
...-...	5'39	3-6-"	"	4-"-"	2-8-"	1-8-"	more advantageous
...-...	18'37	4-12-"	"	4-12-"	2-8-"	2-4-"	than the Bombay
...-...	2-91	4-"-"	"	5-"-"	3-12-"	1-4-"	system.
...-...	6-43	4-6-9	13-1-6	18-"-"	4-"-4	"-14-2	
...-...	19-86	6-14-6	13-1-6	20-"-"	2-2-4	4-12-2	
8-...	22-52	5-8-"	"	5-8-"	2-15-6	2-8-6	
2-...	6-46	1-13-"	"	2-"-"	"-13-9	1-2-3	
...-...	1-04	5-"-"	"	5-8-"	2-8-"	3-"-"	
...-...	1-12	5-12-11	"	6-"-"	2-13-"	3-3-"	
...-...	1-04	5-6-9	"	6-"-"	2-13-"	3-3-"	
8-...	0-71	2-8-6	"	3-4-"	2-5-6	"-14-6	
8-...	0-58	1-14-9	"	2-8-"	2-5-6	"-2-6	
8-...	1-72	6-2-"	"	6-8-"	2-15-6	3-8-6	

Offg Asst Commissioner.

Mysore Offices Office

No 19
Rec. 2

Offg. Asst. Com.r Bangalore 3rd April 72

No. 110

Sir,

I have received Reply to your letters noted* in the margin, which, with Col Anderson's Letter No. 1495 dy. 23rd Dec. 1871, have been attentively perused by the Asst. Com.r.

2. The subject of this correspondence is the settlement of Pasture Lands in the Talooks in which the Survey settlement has introduced after the completion of the Lands. Superintendence exercised by Government in the Province of Mysore & Coorg in this difficult question.

3. Col. Anderson observes that the Survey Com.r considers generally the Ryots having no interest in the question which had been sanctioned by the Govt. of India. That he considers this difficulty must arise wherever Government introduced the Survey & Boundary Settlement, with a corresponding recognition of the just rights of Govt. and of the interests of the Ryots and that he is strongly of opinion that

* No. 33 dy. 17th Feb. 1871 } Both with Col Anderson's
No. 143 dy. 28th July 1872 } Letter No. 1495 dy. 23 Dec. 1871

the said Order must be modified if the latter should be decided.—

4 They considered that the Treaty &c. in the Instructions mentioned, & that while the operation of the Order in Council should be suspended, there is no power for anticipating that it will be enforced to Execution of Col. Anderson's Instructions while you are of opinion that the Treaty is yet incomplete & capable to deal with the question under the Order, proposed by Lord G. The Chief Com. can have no doubt that the Cases described in the first 12 paras of the Treaty Com. letter must be limited to those in Equitable adjustment of the real rights of Surrender, and if the Treaty Negotiations have not ceased to commence its proceedings, it would be a fitting subject for consideration if that the same principles should not be adopted for dealing with such cases; but if it be too late to have recourse to it, & while expressing his concurrence generally in the

grounds on which it is recommended by the Secretary of War. Col. Lamb is obliged to come to the conclusion that it cannot now be adopted in this form, and that the Commissioners under which such claims Specifications have been taken by Colonel Anderson, must be continued in force -

Art X × XI -

6. It will, however, be the duty of the Commissioners, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to examine the claims on this subject, and to ascertain clearly how many claims which may be filed in the office there is right to be considered

8. In connection I am directed to state that while the Constitution has not been considered in every detail, time and ability to carry out the same during the present Session, the Government is strongly of opinion that any difficult or doubtful case in which there are at issue should be

grounds on which it is recommended by the Secretary of War, Col. Lomax is obliged to come to the conclusion that it cannot now be adopted in the form proposed, and that the Inspector

Nos X & XI - under to which each thing specified is taken by Colonel Anderson, must be continued in force -

6. It only remains for me to add to your duty to communicate freely the views of the Inspector on this subject, and to continue closely every case which may require this officer's attention in order to secure the order and the attention to the advantages which on the part of the Indians must be looked for -

7 - Money is wanting to be paid by the Chief Inspector agreeably to Treaty into the Council according to the remarks & requirements required by Col Anderson & Secretary of War on this subject - and Col Lomax will therefore continue himself to receive his official instructions in future proceedings of which he is referred to collected - A copy of his remarks is appended -

8. In connection I am directed to state that the Court has confidence in your judgment, intelligence and ability in carrying out the laws relating and Settlement, but cannot feel that it would be safe for doubting the constitutionality of some of these provisions with questions of boundaries, reservations & Assessments and he is strongly of opinion that every difficulty or controversy case in which the Indians are interested should be settled by the Courts.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Hiram Price

1872 No. 52

From The Superintendent
To Brian Hill
The Secretary, Office
Dated Chief Office 10th
Despatched 12th July
Received 15th
Enclosures No. 1
General No. 43 } 13/7/72.
No. }

With reference to the correspondence ending with the letter No. 42 of 13th April 72, enclosing the Chief Commissioner's proposal to make roads in the Andaman Islands, I suggest that the Local Authorities be requested for assistance in the Local

To Captain Fox for perusal & necessary action

Mr 14/

30/4/72

30/7/72 - Captain Fox has been requested to confer with the Superintendent of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, & should visit the Andamans & obtain his opinion as to the practicability of the proposed roads. He should report to me as to the probable cost of the roads, & the time required for their completion.

15-7-72

furnished by Col Anderson - if he has not been so already -

The point stated by the Dispatch in its remarks heretofore alluded to is one deeply -

I should be grateful if such application were transmitted through Col Anderson Rs in

forwarding these books & joint reports his opinions -

This is a question of the utmost importance & any hesitation on such there has been a conflict of views between Capts Cole & Ives -

Yours

No. 43.

Inam Supt.ts Office.
Camp Davenahully.
10 July 1872.

To,
The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to correspond=ence ending with your letter No. 19/2 of 3d Jan.y/72 conveying the Chief Commis=sioner's sanction to the proposed procedure in assessing the excess found in Minor inam lands, under Rule XI. I have the honor to state that, as in the marginally noted+ Talooks, the survey has followed the Inam settlement, and the ex=cess has not yet been brought to book, it becomes necessary to adopt measures to carry out the provisions of the said rule, in order to avoid the loss which would accrue to the Government by further loss of time.

+1 Toomkoor.
2 Seera.
3 Budihálu.
4 Chennigiri.

2. Owing to the recent reorganiza=tion of this Department no por=tion of the Establishment can be spared

spared for the work, as, if any of my assistants were depited for it, his own legitimate duty of Inam Settlement will suffer. I therefore beg leave to suggest that the Revenue authorities of the Districts concerned be directed to assess the excess existing in the Inams of their respective Taluks, at the time of the next Jamabandi. It is desirable that one of the most experienced assistants in each District should undertake the task, and make the requisite research in order that neither the Government interests nor those of the parties concerned might be sacrificed. But this is a point which may I think be left to the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent. —

3. If the Chief Commissioner should be pleased to approve of the proposal, I intend obtaining returns as per accompanying forms from the Amildars. showing at a glance the data available. With the original accounts from which the entries are transcribed in the Returns,

Statement N

Sira Taluk.

Return showing the total area of all sorts

1	Total Area as per old Pymayashees available.						Total A land as p later Pym	
	Sirkar land in Candies							
village	Description	Cultivated	Cultivable waste	Unarable or Pramboke	Total	Inam Land	Cultivated	Cultivable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Seera Kasba	Dry wet Garden Total —							

2. I

of the village of [illegible] Sammatti,

ea of tikar or chittalsor ajohees.	As per survey in acres						
	Tikar						
Pyrambokke	Total	Cultivated	Cultivable waste	Uncultivable or unarable	Total	Grain.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Where more than one Pymaishi is available, as for instance, Zami Thada, Akshya, Krodhana, &c. they should all be entered one under another. In Cols. 8 to 11 the total atchikat or area should be transcribed from the Chittahs, or other Jamabandi accounts.—

B. M.
Supdt of Survey Settlt
in Mysore

Statement N

Particulars of Inams Seera

Village	As per Jari and other Standard accounts.					As pe	
	Description.	No. entered at the Inam Settlement.	Extent, Candies & Koodows.	Assessment	Description.	No.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Seera Kasba.	Dry						
	Wet						
	Garden						
	Total-						

No. II

Taluk, Kasba Samath.

Survey No.	Extent		Assessment		Name of Inamdar registered at the Inam Settlement	Remarks
	Acres	Goontahs				
8	9		10		11	
						The Nos in Col. 3 should be those given by the Taluk & village officials at the Inam settlement. Col 7 should exhibit the survey Nos of the lands shown in Col. 3, so that their identity may be ascertained. Where a former dry inam has since been converted into a bor garden, or where the survey name entered the same as of a different description, the same should be particularized in Cols 2 and 6.

S. W.

Supdt. of Inam Settlt.

I

I-16

60

24.7.72.

From, 5117 Z. N. 24.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,

To, The Secretary to Chief Commr of Mysore

Dated 18 July 1872.

Despatched

Received 22 60

ENCLOSURES No.

No. 869

Having carefully examined the boundaries I consider that Col. Anderson's line of the boundary should be adopted in the case which is to be laid by that Officer should be instructed accordingly.

These lines are quite in accordance with the opinion on the subject previously recorded by me.

Regarding locality Enam grants in Salem & Coimbatore Districts.

To Chief Commr 22.7.72

Regd 24-7-72

No 869 of 1872.

Survey Commissioner's Office.

Poona, 18th July 1872.

Memorandum

With reference to para 3 relating to Enams in settled Talookas. It may be found that a certain portion or proportion of a field, i.e. a № of a village, is recorded as Enam since 1832, but there is I imagine no record of what the area of the № in question was in 1832 and what it is now, therefore supposing that a № has by encroachment increased to double the area since 1832, double the Enam recorded at that time would be sanctioned by the proposed plan.

2. The same remarks apply to para 4.

3. I can see no other course than for the Enam Department to declare the value of the Enam in ancient measures of

of area and value, both if available, and leave the survey to localize that Enam on particular land, which it would do up to the equivalent if the value confirmed by the Enam decision.

4. Para 5– as regards excesses

I am decidedly of opinion that nothing –"– should be made Enam, whether Surwa or Joodee, which was not Enam before. In case of a survey Field part of which was made Enam and part Government land, each would be so entered, there would be no neces- -sity for the measurers to return to the village as feared by Captain Cole, or to make separate survey Nos of the two descriptions of lands, the occupant of the Enam would pay the assessment of the Government portion of the survey No, there would be no necessity to de- -fine which portion of the Survey No, was Enam and which Government, the assessment

Summary decision.

of

7. Moreover there is not even any certainty that any given No. of the original — Pahnee Chitta of 1832 is in the precise locality in the village when it is now pointed out by the village officers. I imagine that the Pahnee Chittas are not so precise as to preclude any wrong information regarding Boundaries. I have never seen any document of the kind which was so:—

8. I see no objection to the Enam Department, stating that an Enam is reputed or claimed to be comprised in a certain No. of the Pahnee Chittas, but even this would not be required by the Survey Department to enable it to identify and localize the value of the Enam on particular land, the value alone being all that we require, the village authorities will indicate the survey No. in which the Enam-dar claims his Enam, and if it is in his occupation a portion of it corresponding to the value

Correct Text

value confirmed by the Enam Department will be confirmed by the survey as Enam, if he has no land in his occupation it would be declared to be a cash Enam, or land would be assigned in lieu of the cash grant.

9 I can see no other reliable principle to act upon than the above; if the Enam Department take in hand the identification of the land forming the Enam, in the Mulnad especially the rights of Government will be I fear exposed to sacrifice, as land there is of most variable value some being worth Rupees 20 an acre and other being not worth more than 4 annas an acre. If it is left to the Enamdars and village authorities to localize Enams it may be assumed for certain that they will select the best land possible. The basis of the value of the original grant appears to be the only one on which a just settlement can be made.

These

Mysore Chief Commrs Office
Bangalore 31st July 1872.

Gl No. 2356
R- 96.

To
5l13 The Survey and Settlt Commr
of Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to your
Memo No 869 dated 18th Instant
regarding localizing Inam Grants
in Settled and unsettled Talooks
I am directed by the Chief Commr
to state that having carefully
perused the Correspondence on the
subject, he concurs in your views
of the Course that should be adopted
in the cases adverted to, and
to request that the Inam Supdt
may be instructed accordingly.

2 These views, I am to add,
are quite in accordance with
the opinion on the subject formerly
recorded by Col: Meade.

3 The Enclosure of your
Memo is herewith returned
as requested.

I have &c
Offg Secretary.

27/7/72

1872.

To

The Survey & Settlement Commr

of Impore.

Dated 31st July

desp.

Genl No 2356

96

Referring to Memorm

No 869 of 18th Instant, states that

the Chief Comr concurs in the views

therein expressed for localizing

Guam grants in settled & unsettled

Talooks and requests to instruct

the Guam Superintendent accordingly.

2R

I – 10 – Inam 1872.

To The Survey & Settlt Commr of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore 6th August.

Despatched

Received 11

Enclosures No. 1

General No. 2473 } 1872-73.
R – No. 101 }

Has the honor to forward for information a copy of this Office letter No. 12 dated the 3rd ult. April 1872 to the address of the Offg Inam Commr on the question of the settlement of Excess in Minor Inams in the Surveyed Talooks.

"By order"

Offg Secretary

1872

2
L. 16

1872.

a Hr. Survey & Settlement
Commissioner

Dated 13th Nov.
Despatched 15th November
Received 15

Enclosures No. 4 - SL 16

General No. 6625 } 1872
New No. 1143 }

With reference
to his letter No. 1268
of the 3rd October last
forwarding the Chief
Inspector's
Report on the Sub
Section of the course to
be followed in
bringing to account
excesses in Areas in
Selections in which
the Survey Settlement
follows the Inland
Navigation.

A. Mc.

G. 4625
Rev 163

Mysore Chief Commr's Office
Bangalore 13th November 187

To,

The Survey and Settlement
Commissioner in Mysore

Sir

+ L. 19737/4/72.

With reference to your letter
No. 1288 of the 3rd October last,
submitting for instructions
a letter from the Superintendent
of Inam Settlement on the
subject of the course to be fol-
-lowed in bringing to account
excess in Inams, in Saloots
in which the Survey Settlement
follows the Inam enquiry, I
am directed by the Chief Com-
-missioner to communicate the
following remarks.

2. In the usual course
of the Survey operations of a
Village, the land pointed out
as Inam is measured and
assessed accordingly, and the
Inam Department finds, un-
-der para 2 of the Chief Com-
-missioner's orders on the
Inam Commissioner's proceedings
of

of 17th October 1871 to determine (a) how much thereof is Inam proper, and (b) how much excess, under the provisions of the Land Inam Rule XI in the Myadan Talooks.

3. The Inam Department is responsible for the data on which they arrive at their conclusion, and the Survey Department for practically carrying this out by demarcating on the ground, the area of the Inam, and of the excess, the latter being entered as Sirkar land in the Survey Register, as directed in para 6 of the Chief Commissioner's order above referred to.

4. The course suggested by you in paras 3, 4 and 7 of your letter under reference is, the Chief Commissioner considers, in accordance with the above, and indeed, has already been sanctioned in the ~~Chief Commissioner's~~ by him orders* passed in reviewing the Off[g] Inam Comm[r]'s

* Para 1. "I am strongly of opinion that all these calculations might be advantageously left to the Survey Department, the Inam department confining itself to ascertaining & recording the proper extent of the grant, with that now enjoyed by the Inamdar, as shown by the accounts. The latter point is of course a most important one, as existing possession must form the basis of every individual settlement."

Deed is intended to be a conden-
-sed counterpart and may be
opened with advantage to show
the Survey figures indicating
the completeness of the Settlement
8. The points noticed in
paras 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this letter
are suggested for your consider-
-ation and adoption if you see
no objection to them.
9. The original enclosures
of your letter under reply, are
herewith returned as requested

MF
11/11/72

I have &c.,

Offg Secretary

This may be the draft
but it was not necessary
to copy the amended
one. & this should not
be done in any case
unless the words "Redraft"
& "inscribed thereon"

12.11.72

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office
Bangalore November 1872.

To

The Survey & Settlement Comm^rs
in Mysore

Sir,

With reference to your letter
No. 1288 of the 3rd October last, sub-
mitting for instructions a letter
from the Superint^t of Inam
Settlement on the subject of the
course to be followed in bringing
to account excess in Inams, in
Talooks in which the Survey
Settlement follows the Inam
enquiry, I am directed by the
Chief Comm^r to communicate
the following remarks.

2. In the usual course of the ~~ge~~ a
Survey operations of a village,
the land pointed out as Inam
~~should be~~ is was measured and assessed ~~as~~
~~Inams~~ according to, and the Inam Depart^t
has, under para 2 of the Chief
Comm^rs orders on the Inam
Comm^rs

Comm^rs proceedings of 17th October 1871,
to determine (a) ~~as to~~ how much ~~of it~~ thereof is
(b)
~~the~~ Inam proper, and how much
~~the~~ excess, under the provisions of
the Land Inam Rule XI in the
Mydan Taluks.

3. The Inam Department is
~~should be~~ responsible for the data
~~They assume in arriving at a cor-~~
on which they arrive at their conclusion
~~rect decision~~, and the Survey
Dep^t
Superint^t ~~to carry out the results~~
practically by demarcating,
on the ground, the area of the Inam from
and of
the excess, ~~and entering~~ the latter
being entered
as Sirkar land in the Survey
Register, as directed in para 6
of the Chief Comm^rs order
above referred to.

4. The course suggested by
you in paras 3, 4 and 7 of your
The Chief Com^rs
letter under reference is ~~therefore~~
considers in accordance with the above
~~decidedly preferable, and this~~
~~task of reducing to practice~~
the ~~decisions of the Board~~
Dep^t on the subject of
excess ~~should be left to the~~
~~Superint^t of the Revenue Survey~~
and indeed,
~~This course~~ has already been
sanctioned in ~~para 2 of~~ the
Chief

Para 1. "I am strongly of opinion that all these calculations might be advantageously left to the Survey Deptt, the Inam Deptt confining itself to ascertaining and recording the proper extent of the grant, with that now enjoyed by the Inamdar, as shewn by the accounts. The latter point is of course a most important one, as existing possession must form the basis of every individual settlement."

Comm^rs orders passed in reviewing the Inam Comm^rs Proceedings dated 17th October 1871 for the treatment of excess lands.

5. After the ~~task is over~~ area has been so demarcated ~~plotted~~ by the Superint^t of the Revenue Survey, intimation should be given to the Inam Supt of the results of his Proceedings shewing which number or numbers have been confirmed as Inam, and which as the excess or Govt land. On the receipt of this information the Superint^t of Inams or any other officer specially authorized for the purpose, should send for the Title Deeds already issued in the Talooks in which the Inam enquiry preceded the Survey, for insertion therein and in the Inam Register, the ~~normal extent of the Inam~~ actual acreage and other particulars as determined under the provisions of the Land Inam Rule ~~XII~~ XI.

6. In the form of the Title Deed now in use, three more columns may be added to those contained in the Schedule, for the insertion of the Survey number, extent

extent and assessment coming
after the corresponding columns
as shewn in the enclosed ~~copy~~ form -
In the ~~existing~~ column now
marked ~~No.~~ 4, it is suggested ~~that~~ instead of acres ~~therein~~
~~mentioned~~, which are not the
actual
results of measurement but of the
with the denomination
commutation of the formed
Beejawari Bhandies; ~~the figures~~
~~denoting the old measure in~~
Candies and ~~cents~~ fractions may ~~thus~~
~~be entered, and the~~ column
succeeding will ~~contain~~ equivalent "Survey acres" under
~~the operation of the Land Law~~
~~Rule XI~~. ~~The saving to the~~
Inam Dept. in the first instance
consisting in
the trouble of ~~calculation of the~~
and annexing Bijwari measurement
~~old measure into acres, etc. etc.~~
with the unreliable acreage
~~stated to secure to Govt that the~~
~~old measure of land estimated~~
~~by the quantity of seed required~~
~~to be sown for cultivation has~~
~~been found to be equal to the~~
~~number of survey acres shown~~
~~in the succeeding column.~~

Nos and 6
Kist col.s being left
blank by the Settlement
Officer, Inam Officials
have to survey -

That Candies and fractions are
to be entd. by the Inam Supt.

This course will also save
the Inam dept. the trouble
of converting the old
and variable Bijwari
measurement into
the unreliable acreage

7